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Planta major quam in specie, 3.5 dm. alta vel altior, erecta vel assurgens, glabrata vel sparse puberulens. Folia 2.5–6 cm longa et 7–13 mm. lata vel latior, glabra vel pubescentia in facie inferiore, juvenilia cinerea, oblonga vel oblonga-lanceolata, obtusa, cuneata, breviter petiolata vel subsessilia. Sepala oblonga-lanceolata. Petala obovata versimiliter albescentia. Pedunculus 2.5–5 m. longus. Fructus truncatus, ad basim attenuatus saepius 19 cm. longus.

Type No. 455 collected by Edw. R. Heacock at an altitude 1500 m. at Cheops Draw, British Columbia in the Selkirk Mountains. The most notable characters are the very large fruits and paler flowers, as also the peculiar habit and size of the plant.

Book Note.

HANDBOOK OF THE WILD AND CULTIVATED FLOWERING PLANTS.

By C. A. Darling, Ph. D. Pocket edition; New York, 1912; pages VIII + 264. Published by the author.¹

This splendid book is one that will appeal to a large class of persons in the eastern and central staes. By means of well arranged and carefully worded keys the author places the determination of the common plants of the field and garden within the reach of those who have not had opportunity for advanced botanical training. The omission of technical terms and the use of easily observed gross characters will make the book attractive to many who do not care for the technical manuals.

Presentation in such a way as to bring the matter within the reach of the untrained has not detracted at all from the scientific accuracy of the work. There are four general keys to the genera; (1) Key to the Wild Plants and Cultivated Trees and Shrubs which flower during March, April, and May; (2) Key for June to November; (3) Key to the Wild and Cultivated Trees and Shrubs in Autumn; and (4) Key to the Cultivated Herbs and Potted Shrubs. Following these keys are descriptive keys to the species with both the common and scientific names, arranged and classified in their orders and families. This arrangement makes

¹ The book can be obtained by addressing the author, care Department of Botany, Columbia University, New York City.

the book especially suited for high school pupils and beginners in botany in college. The inclusion of the cultivated plants is a very welcome addition. From the parks and gardens these plants are always falling into the hands of the student and the disappointment which arises when no trace can be found in the older manuals is familiar to every teacher. This scheme which recognizes the wild and cultivated forms in the same work is commendable not only because it facilitates determination but also because it may throw a new light on relationships.

F. D. K.

Purdue Univ.

***Viola arvensis* Murr. in Northern Indiana.**

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

It is not all certain that the plant generally reported for the midland as *Viola Rafinesquii* Greene, is really that plant in all cases. I have noted a number of such in the U. S. National Herbarium as being really the European *Viola arvensis* Murr.; a plant long confused with the other. I have never found *V. Rafinesquii* in the middle west, but I have found the other plant, introduced in several rather widely distant places in St. Joseph County, growing in waste places and dry sandy fields left uncultivated for some years. In two places particularly at Webster's Crossing and at the Four Mile Bridge. *Viola arvensis* not only maintains itself well, but is spreading considerably. This plant has been omitted from Britton's Floras, presumably as not occurring in the United States east of the Mississippi River and presupposing possibly and mistakenly that the plant reported in our region is *Viola Rafinesquii*. *Viola tricolor* Linn., the small flowered plant from which our numerous cultivated forms are derived, has also escaped at Notre Dame, but is not as well able to maintain itself in waste places.

Pages 64-78, published April 1, 1813.

Page 62 should be 64 and 76 is 78; each page number between should read two numbers higher.